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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/082,557	02/25/2002	Narayan D. Raju	16159.033001; P6181	3182
32615	7590	09/30/2004	EXAMINER	
OSHA & MAY L.L.P./SUN 1221 MCKINNEY, SUITE 2800 HOUSTON, TX 77010				ZHOU, TING
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		2173		

DATE MAILED: 09/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/082,557	RAJU, NARAYAN D.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Ting Zhou	2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 7-14 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-6 and 15-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 25 February 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/25/02.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-26 are pending. Claims 7-14 are withdrawn from consideration on the grounds that these claims are directed toward a non-elected invention. Claims 1-6 and 15-26 were confirmed as being the group of claims directed to the invention elected for present prosecution, without traverse, in the election made over the telephone on 8 September 2004, with the applicant's representative, Mr. Robert Lord (Reg. No. 46479).

Election/Restrictions

2. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
- I. Claims 1-6 and 15-26, drawn to the interface between a client/server system for displaying and modifying a slide/thumb nail presentation, classified in class 345, subclass 730.
- II. Claims 7-14, drawn to the manipulation and controls of an on-screen graphical user interface, classified in class 345, subclass 764.
3. The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:
4. Inventions I and II are related as subcombinations disclosed as usable together in a single combination. The subcombinations are distinct from each other if they are shown to be separately usable. In the instant case, invention I has separate utility such as displaying and modifying presentations over a client/server network. In the instant case, invention II has

separate utility such as an interface with a plurality of functionalities, including controls and output windows. See MPEP § 806.05(d).

5. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and the search required for Group I is not required for Group II, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

6. During a telephone conversation with Robert Lord (Reg. No. 46479) on 9 September 2004, a provisional election was made without traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-6 and 15-26. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this office action. Claims 7-14 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an

international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

7. Claims 1-4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Vanderwilt et al. U.S. Patent 6,693,661.

Referring to claim 1, Vanderwilt et al. teach a remote presentation system comprising a graphical user interface located on the client providing functionality to control the remote presentation system (users at remote PC's can access presentations via a web browser interface) (column 5, lines 51-57 and column 6, lines 1-5), a client logic located on the client providing an interface between the graphical user interface and the server (the web interface responds to requests received from web pages of remote network devices, or clients) (column 2, lines 4-43), a presentation application located on the server for executing and displaying a presentation (the server contains a presentation engine that converts the presentation slides into a set of thumbnail images to be displayed) (column 4, lines 55-67 and column 7, lines 4-43), a server logic located on the server providing an interface between the presentation application and the client (the server contains logic to receive client selection of presentation slides and converts the slides to suitable format for display) (column 4, lines 55-67 and column 7, lines 4-43), and a presentation plug-in located on the remote display device providing an interface between the remote display device and the server (remote conference endpoints has capabilities for viewing the selected thumbnail images sent by the client computer) (column 2, lines 44-54 and column 7, lines 32-43).

Referring to claim 2, Vanderwilt et al. teach the graphical user interface is integrated within a web browser (the conference participants connected to the network transmits and views presentation slides through a web browser) (column 5 lines 51-57).

Referring to claim 3, Vanderwilt et al. teach the server logic is integrated within a web application server (the server is a web server) (column 2, lines 17-26).

Referring to claim 4, Vanderwilt et al. teach the client logic is running within a web browser (the conference participants connected to the network transmits and views presentation slides through a web browser) (column 5 lines 51-57).

Referring to claim 6, Vanderwilt et al. teach the server logic comprises logic for obtaining the presentation as a series of thumbnails (the presentation engine converts the slides of the presentation to a set of thumbnail images) (column 7, lines 22-32).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8. Claims 15-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Angiulo et al. U.S. Publication 2002/0135621.

Referring to claims 15 and 24, Angiulo et al. teach a method and apparatus comprising logging onto a server, initializing a graphical user interface using the server (users can view web pages using their web browser, therefore, users can log onto the internet server to access the webpage and view the webpage with the browser interface) (page 5, paragraphs 0041-0042), loading a presentation file onto the server, selecting a presentation application using logic of the server, opening the presentation file using the selected presentation application into a presentation (users can open the presentation file, or webpage of thumbnails, using a web browser to display the webpage) (page 6, paragraphs 0041-0042), capturing the presentation as a plurality of thumbnails (webpage that contains a photo gallery of thumbnails) (page 6, paragraph 0041), and forwarding the plurality of thumbnails to the graphical user interface located on the client (the web page of thumbnails can be forward to a user on a remote computing device connected to the network to be viewed) (page 3, paragraph 0032 through page 4, paragraph 0033).

Referring to claim 16, Angiulo et al. teach selecting one of the plurality of thumbnails, moving the one of the plurality of thumbnails to a new location within the presentation and re-assembling the presentation to create a modified presentation using the new location of the one of the plurality of thumbnails (users can select a thumbnail to edit, such as moving the thumbnail and therefore creating a modified presentation of thumbnails) (page 2, paragraphs 0011-0012 and page 6, paragraph 0045).

Referring to claim 17, Angiulo et al. teach selecting one of the plurality of thumbnails, modifying a thumbnail property of the one of the plurality of thumbnails creating a modified thumbnail and re-assembling the presentation to create a modified presentation using the

modified thumbnail (users can select a thumbnail to edit, such as modifying the size of the thumbnail and therefore creating a modified presentation of thumbnails) (page 2, paragraphs 0011-0012).

Referring to claim 18, Angiulo et al. teach the logic of the server is integrated into a web application server (facilitating network communication through the Internet server accessing web applications) (page 3, paragraph 0032 through page 4, paragraph 0033).

Referring to claim 19, Angiulo et al. teach the graphical user interface is integrated into a web browser (using a web browser to view the web page gallery of thumbnails) (page 5, paragraph 0041).

Referring to claim 20, Angiulo et al. teach the graphical user interface includes logic for dynamically modifying a presentation (enabling users to edit a gallery of thumbnail images) (page 2, paragraphs 0011-0012 and Figures 3-4).

Referring to claim 21, Angiulo et al. teach the logic of the server includes logic for obtaining a presentation as a series of thumbnails (producing thumbnail images from original images to create a gallery presentation of thumbnails) (page 1, paragraph 0007).

Referring to claims 22 and 25, Angiulo et al. teach a method and apparatus comprising logging onto a server, initializing a graphical user interface using the server (users can view web pages using their web browser, therefore, users can log onto the internet server to access the webpage and view the webpage with the browser interface) (page 5, paragraphs 0041-0042), loading a presentation file onto the server, selecting a presentation application using logic of the server, opening the presentation file using the selected presentation application into a presentation (users can open the presentation file, or webpage of thumbnails, using a web

browser to display the webpage) (page 6, paragraphs 0041-0042), capturing the presentation as a plurality of thumbnails (webpage that contains a photo gallery of thumbnails) (page 6, paragraph 0041), forwarding the plurality of thumbnails to the graphical user interface located on the client (the web page of thumbnails can be forward to a user on a remote computing device connected to the network to be viewed) (page 3, paragraph 0032 through page 4, paragraph 0033), selecting a one of the plurality of thumbnails, moving the one of the plurality of thumbnails to a new location within the presentation, and re-assembling the presentation to create a modified presentation using the new location of the one of the plurality of thumbnails (users can select a thumbnail to edit, such as moving the thumbnail and therefore creating a modified presentation of thumbnails) (page 2, paragraphs 0011-0012 and page 6, paragraph 0045).

Referring to claims 23 and 26, Angiulo et al. teach a method and apparatus comprising logging onto a server, initializing a graphical user interface using the server (users can view web pages using their web browser, therefore, users can log onto the internet server to access the webpage and view the webpage with the browser interface) (page 5, paragraphs 0041-0042), loading a presentation file onto the server, selecting a presentation application using logic of the server, opening the presentation file using the selected presentation application into a presentation (the user can open the presentation file, or webpage of thumbnails, using a web browser to display the webpage) (page 6, paragraphs 0041-0042), capturing the presentation as a plurality of thumbnails (webpage that contains a photo gallery of thumbnails) (page 6, paragraph 0041), forwarding the plurality of thumbnails to the graphical user interface located on the client (the web page of thumbnails can be forward to a user on a remote computing device connected to the network to be viewed) (page 3, paragraph 0032 through page 4, paragraph 0033), selecting a

one of the plurality of thumbnails, modifying a thumbnail property of the one of the plurality of thumbnails creating a modified thumbnail, and re-assembling the presentation to create a modified presentation using the modified thumbnail (users can select a thumbnail to edit, such as modifying the size of the thumbnail and therefore creating a modified presentation of thumbnails) (page 2, paragraphs 0011-0012).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vanderwilt et al. U.S. Patent 6,693,661, as applied to claim 1 above, and Angiulo et al. U.S. Publication 2002/0135621.

Referring to claim 5, Vanderwilt et al. teach all of the limitations as applied to claim 1 above. However, Vanderwilt et al. fail to explicitly teach the graphical user interface comprises logic for dynamically modifying the presentation. Angiulo et al. teach a client/server network comprising an interface for displaying presentations similar to that of Vanderwilt et al. In addition, Angiulo et al. further teach the graphical user interface comprises logic for dynamically modifying the presentation (enabling users to edit a gallery of thumbnail images) (Angiulo et al.: page 2, paragraphs 0011-0012 and Figures 3-4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art, having the teachings of Vanderwilt et al. and Angiulo et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the network interface allowing users to present a presentation to a remote client of Vanderwilt et al. to include the capability of modifying a presentation, taught by Angiulo et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to create and edit the presentation to fit their personal preferences, likings or a certain criteria, allowing them to present an aesthetically pleasing and audience-oriented presentation.

10. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach similar client/server networks for displaying and modifying presentations.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (703) 305-0328 through the month of October, 2004 and (571) 272-4058 thereafter. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 am - 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached at (703) 308-3116 through the month of October, 2004 and (571) 272-4048 thereafter. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-8720 through the month of October, 2004 and (571) 273-4058 thereafter.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

20 September 2004



CAO (KEVIN) NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER